

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Research Administration
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
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B.E.P.Q. 511, Revised.

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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

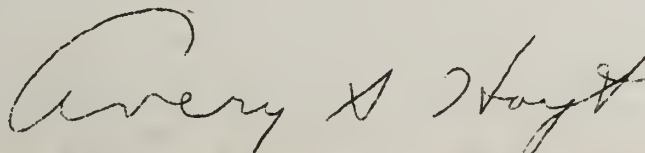
of the

REPUBLIC OF CHILE

This revised summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Chile is made necessary by legislative action subsequent to the preparation of the circular B.E.P.Q. 511. It has been prepared for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country and for plant quarantine officials.

The revised summary was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantine, from the Chilean legislation and free translations thereof supplied by the United States Embassy in Santiago, Chile. This legislation consists of Law No. 9,006 of September 8, 1948 on plant quarantine controls, and regulations implementing that law issued in Decree No. 622 of the Ministry of Agriculture, dated May 15, 1950. The summary was reviewed by the Bureau of Agriculture in Santiago.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and sufficiently complete for its purpose up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be regarded as legally authoritative.



Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine



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BASIC LEGISLATION

Law No. 9,006 September 8, 1948, on Plant Quarantine Controls, published in Diario Oficial on October 9, 1948 and effective thirty days thereafter.

Decree No. 622 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Regulations Governing the Application of Law 9,006, May 15, 1950, published in Diario Oficial on September 28, 1950, effective immediately.

Law No. 9006 on plant quarantine controls revoked Decree-Law No. 177 of December 31, 1924, which was the "BASIC LAW" quoted in B.E.P.Q. 511. The present law is drawn up under six titles and 47 articles. Pertinent portions of the law follow.

The law controls the importation, exportation and movement within Chile of agricultural products and products that might be harmful to them. Measures for the control of pests in Chile are included.

Every plant product coming from a foreign country is subject to inspection by the Department of Plant Quarantine of the Bureau of Agriculture. All foreign commodities considered dangerous to plant life must be accompanied by a sanitary certificate and, when so required, a certificate of origin, both provided by the competent authorities of the country whence they come. Likewise exports of plant products from Chile must be certified for export by the Department of Plant Quarantines.

The law applies to all plant products, including plants, cuttings, roots, stems, rootstocks, flowers, fruits, seeds, bark, wood, or any other part of a plant, in its natural state or processed, capable of harboring plant pests or of being such in itself; and to commodities dangerous to plants, including plant products, living organisms, containers, soil, and any other medium capable of being harmful itself or of carrying agricultural pests.

Plant or agricultural pests are defined as any organism whether alive or of a special nature, such as a virus, capable of being harmful directly or indirectly to plants or their products.

The methods of control provided under Law 9,006 include (1) quarantine or isolation by the Department of Plant Quarantine for the period during which the material is potentially dangerous to plant life, or until it is decided whether it can or can not be safely imported into or transported within the country; (2) the elimination or destruction of all or a portion of commodities which may harbor or themselves constitute pests to plant products; and (3) treatments such as disinfection or disinfection of commodities dangerous to plants in order to destroy the harmful agents of which they are the carriers, whether they are actually causing damage or disease or are simply accompanying the goods. If the degree of infection or infestation makes it necessary, the commodities may be reexported, confiscated or destroyed, at the expense of the importer.

Other articles of Law 9,006 refer to the internal measures for the control of injurious insects and plant diseases in Chile, certification of Chilean products for export, inspection procedures, cooperation with Customs in the enforcement of the law, transit of plants and plant products, penalties, etc., all of domestic interest primarily.

REGULATIONS COVERING PLANT QUARANTINE IN CHILE

Decree 622, Ministry of Agriculture, May 15, 1950.

The regulations are in four chapters.

Chapter I - Control of pests within the country, including insects, plant diseases, weeds, industrial damage to crops, and listing the insecticides and fungicides which can be purchased by duly authorized farmers, even though these products are classified in the Public Health Code as poisons and their sale contingent upon medical prescription.

Chapter II - Exportation of plants and plant products. Sanitary certificate for export provided.

Chapter III - Importation of plants and plant products.

Chapter IV - Transit of plant products through the national territory.

Chapter III - Regarding Importation

(The following discussion is condensed from the Articles of interest in connection with exports of plants and plant products from the United States.)

(a) General Provisions

PORTS OF ENTRY

Article 33. The importation of restricted plant material shall be permitted only through the following ports: Arica, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Los Andes, San Antonio, Talcahuano, Valdivia (Corral), Puerto Montt and Magallanes and such others as may be later approved.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

Article 34. All restricted plant material coming from abroad must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the recognized authorities of the exporting country visaed by the respective Chilean consul.

Phytosanitary certificates covering plant products valued at less than U. S. \$50 are exempt from the requirements of a consular visa or certificate of origin, value being attested to by means of commercial invoice.

APPLICATION FOR INSPECTION

Article 35. To obtain the entry of restricted plant material, importers shall submit a written application to the Department of Plant Quarantine or an inspector requesting inspection of the goods, describing the products and individual shipments of same. The phytosanitary certificate of the country of origin shall accompany the application.

(Apparently the application for inspection is submitted after the arrival of the goods.)

PARCEL POST

Article 36. Parcel post shipments, registered packages, samples of no commercial value, etc., shipped through the postal service or by air and which contain restricted plant material, shall be allowed entry only through the ports listed in Article 33 and the Santiago and Carrillos (Santiago Airport) offices. The postal and air services are required to notify the plant quarantine offices of the arrival of such shipments which will also include those belonging to diplomats, national officials and officials of foreign governments.

Article 37. Importers charged with expense of sanitary measures required in connection with parcel post shipments.

SHIPS' STORES, ETC.

Article 38. Plant quarantine inspectors at ports of entry will accompany maritime and customs officials in meeting every ship, airplane, train, vehicle, or other carrier coming from abroad. All vegetable products in the stores are to be preferably enclosed and sealed in a suitable storage. Otherwise all uneaten vegetable products will be requisitioned by the inspector.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE

Article 39. Passengers carrying in their baggage, plants, seeds, fruits, or any other products subject to inspection, shall declare them to the captain of the ship or other carrier and they shall be turned over to the plant quarantine officer for inspection when he meets the ship or carrier as provided in Article 38. Clandestine entry of plant products is penalized.

INFESTED PRODUCTS

Article 40. In case a ship, airplane, train, or other carrier brings products for entry that are infested with a pest the introduction of which should be avoided, plant quarantine officers are empowered to request the respective maritime, air, or land authority to prevent the unloading of such merchandise or products, whether they come as freight or in the baggage of passengers or crew, until the necessary safeguarding measures have been taken.

TREATMENTS

Article 41. Depending upon the sanitary condition revealed by inspection of the restricted plant material, plant quarantine officers may adopt one of the following measures: disinfection, an adequate mechanical process, or quarantine. If the stage of infection or infestation should make it necessary, reexportation, seizure, or destruction may be ordered. Expenses incurred shall be charged to the importer.

(b) Prohibited Importations

Article 42. Entry into the national territory of the following restricted plant material is prohibited:

INFESTED SEED

(1) All kinds of seed infested with any of the following insects:

Sitotroga cerealella
Spermophagus pectoralis
Laspeyresia glycinivorella
Pectinophora gossypiella
Dysdercus spp.
Any of the Bruchidae

CITRUS

(2) Citrus plants, cuttings or any other parts thereof of whatever variety, whatever their origin.

APPLE, PEAR, QUINCE STOCK

(3) Trees, cuttings, buds, or any other part of all species and varieties, including the flowering forms, of apples, pears and quinces. Their seed are exempted from this prohibition.

SOLANUM SPP.

(4) True bulbs and any other tuber of the Solanum species, whether for seed or food, whatever their origin may be.

INFESTED PLANTS

(5) Plants or parts thereof found to be infested with the following pests:

Quadraspidiotus perniciosus
Diaspis pentagona
Nygmia phaerorrhoea (Euproctis chrysorrhoea)
Porthetria dispar
Laspeyresia molesta
Pyrausta nubilalis

PLANTS WITH SOIL

(6) Potted plants or plants with soil adhering to the roots, from whatever source. However, entry of these plants shall be permitted when freed of all soil and when their sanitary condition satisfies the plant quarantine inspector. Foreign soil must be sterilized.

SCIONS, BUDS, BULBS, ETC.

(7) Scions, cuttings, buds, bulbs, tubers or roots which are found to be infested with injurious pests or diseases.

CUT FLOWERS

(8) Cut flowers, whatever their place of origin.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

(9) All kinds of fresh vegetables and fruits from any country whatsoever, except bananas, pineapples, coconuts and dates of whatever origin, except from the Hawaiian Island and any other country where the oriental fruit-fly (Dacus dorsalis Hendel) exists.

PINES

(10) Plants of the different species and varieties of pine without exception. The entry of seeds of these species and their varieties shall be allowed.

BARBERRY, ETC.

(11) Seeds, plants or parts of plants of all species, hybrids and varieties of the genera Berberis, Mahonia and Mahoberberis, except those proved to be resistant to the heteroecious rust Puccinia graminis Pers.

ELM, ETC.

(12) Plants of all species and varieties of the genera Larix, Ulmus and Zelkova, including, in the case of the latter two, lumber and bark. Their seeds are not subject to this prohibition.

BUCKTHORN

(13) Plants and seeds of the genus *Rhamnus* except those resistant to crown rust *Puccinia coronata* Cda.

HAZELNUT

(14) Plants of all species, hybrids and varieties of the genus *Corylus*, except the seed.

(15) Products from Easter, San Ambrosio, San Felix and Juan Fernandez Islands.

CARRIERS OF INJURIOUS ORGANISMS

(16) In general, any restricted plant material which could be a carrier of live organisms, the cause of plagues and diseases which cannot be detected by usual laboratory methods.

WHEAT, CORN, BROOMCORN, ETC.

(17) The importation of the following products, whatever their origin, is prohibited; wheat for human consumption, shelled or unshelled corn, broomcorn or any other sorghum used in the manufacture of brooms, merchandise packed in straw, grass or stems of plants, and the straw jackets used in the shipment of wine, liquors and other bottled liquids.

When the country's need for wheat or corn makes it necessary to import them, the Institute of Agricultural Economy or other government agency shall be authorized by supreme decree to import them under conditions specified in the decree.

(See also "Hosts of Oriental Fruit Moth" Page 9.)

(c) Restricted Entry

Article 43. The restricted plant material which is listed below may be imported only when the importers comply with the conditions set forth in each case and in addition with the general specifications covering all importations of plants, bulbs, seeds, roots, etc.

FRUIT AND FLOWER STOCKS

(1) The cuttings, grafting buds and bulbs of the fruit and flower species listed below apparently free of pests, shall be allowed entry only after they have been successfully grown in postentry quarantine in order to avoid the introduction of bacterial and virus diseases.

Avocado, Custard-apple trees, Tulip, Narcissus, Liliun, Anemone, Calla, lily, Clivia, Gladiolus, Hyacinthus, Iris, Watsonia, and others of a similar kind.

(2) Avocados from Peru and Ecuador.

CLOVER, ALFALFA SEED, ETC.

(3) Clover, alfalfa or other seed not to contain more than five seeds of dodder (Cuscuta sp.) per kilogram and one-half percent of "trebillo" (possibly a burr clover) or Melilotus indica All. In addition, they shall not contain any seed of Russian thistle (Salsola Kali L.), Johnson grass (Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers.), oat grass (Arrhenatherum elatius var. bulbosum (Wild), Spender), and summer cypress (Kochia scoparia).

Notwithstanding the above, the Department of Plant Quarantine can authorize the entry of some shipments of seed having more than five dodder seed and containing "trebillo" and Russian thistle, provided the importers deliver the seed for cleaning to the seed cleaning plant of the Bureau, and pay all expenses. Authorized shipments of alfalfa seed when certified by an official seed testing laboratory as containing less than five dodder seed per kilogram shall be exempt from the cleaning requirement.

STRAW JACKETS AND PACKING

(4) The straw jackets and straw packing coming with glass, crystal, porcelain, china, etc. must be sterilized with steam at 115° C.; or disinfected in a closed chamber at not less than 20° C. with formaldehyde at a dosage of 500 cc. of gas per 20 cu. meters of space for at least eight hours, or some other treatment which will destroy the corn borer (Pyrausta nubilalis). The treatment must be supervised by an authorized official in the country of origin, who shall note the treatment given on the phytosanitary certificate to be visaed by a Chilean consul.

SEED CORN

(5) Corn seed may be imported upon compliance with the following requirements: Importers shall file a written application with the Department of Plant Quarantine giving his name and address, species and varieties of corn, country of origin and place in which grown.

No authorization will be granted for importations of seed corn for sale, and corn hybrids must be approved by Department of Agricultural Research. In any case, seed corn imports shall be restricted to 10 kilograms of each species or variety per importer and they may not be obtained from countries or areas where "bacterial corn blight" (Phytophthora (Aplanobacter) stewartii) exists, a fact which should be mentioned in the phytosanitary certificate. All seed must be free from the grain moth (Sitotroga cerealella) or traces of its attack. Imported seed corn may be submitted to postentry quarantine by the Department.

SEED WHEAT

(6) Wheat seed brought into the country shall originate in areas free

from loose smut (Ustilago tritici) and bunt (Tilletia carios) (D.C.) which shall be noted on the phytosanitary certificate issued by competent local authority and visaed by a Chilean consul. If importations exceed 1000 kilograms of each variety, the importers must apply to the Director of Plant Quarantine for authorization. The seed wheat may be grown in postentry quarantine if deemed necessary by the Department.

Wheat seed coming from abroad which does not comply with the above requirements or which is attacked by the grain moth (Sitotroga cerealella) and other pests, shall be seized, destroyed or returned to the place of origin. Application of safeguards shall be at the expense of the importer.

COTTONSEED, ETC.

(7) Cottonseed imported into the country for planting or for the production of oil, as well as unginned cotton, should originate in areas free from pink bollworm (Platyedra Pectinophora gossypiella), the cotton stainer (Dysdercus sp.) and the weevil (Anthonomus sp.) which shall be noted on the phytosanitary certificate of the country of origin.

When the shipments come from areas in which the said insects exist they shall be fumigated or submitted to heat treatment before shipment in such a manner as to assure the destruction of all insects present. Treatments must be noted on the phytosanitary certificate by the supervising officer. Shipments found infested with live insects on arrival must be fumigated as soon as unloaded, or they will be returned or destroyed at the expense of the importer.

Cottonseed imported for oil production must be crushed immediately and must arrive in strong, unbroken sacks.

RICE SEED

(8) The entry of rice seed is prohibited whatever its place of origin, except for lots of not over 10 kilograms which comply with the general requirements covering imports of seed and the special requirements set forth below:

The seed must originate in areas free from the following diseases: blight (Bacillus oryzae Vog.), blast (Piricularia oryzae Br. & Cav.), brown leaf spot (Helminthosporium oryzae van Breda) and other fungi; such fact being certified by specific notations on the phytosanitary certificate to be visaed by a Chilean consul.

Rice seed must also be free from attack by insects and may be grown under postentry quarantine.

STONE FRUIT STOCKS

(9) Importation is prohibited of plants, cuttings, scions and buds of peaches, nectarines, and sour and sweet cherries originating in the United States of America or in other countries in which stone fruit virus